

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

THE THOMPSONS FILM, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

DOES 1 - 194,

Defendants.

Case No. C13-0560RSL

ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR  
STATUS CONFERENCE

This action was filed on March 28, 2013. Each of the Doe defendants is identified only by an IP address linked to the on-line sharing of the movie "The Thompsons." Plaintiff asserts direct, contributory, and indirect copyright infringement claims against each Doe defendant. Although the Court granted plaintiff's motion to initiate early discovery in order to obtain information sufficient to identify the owner of each IP address, it had concerns regarding the propriety of joining numerous defendants in a single lawsuit and the possibility that plaintiff was using the judicial authority of the United States to wrest improvident settlements from *pro se* litigants under threat of huge statutory penalties. Discovery was stayed until the Court could hear from plaintiff's counsel.

The Court ultimately determined that joinder was proper under Fed. R. Civ. P. 20(a)(2) only if, upon receipt of identifying information regarding the individuals

1 associated with the IP addresses at issue, plaintiff timely affects service and actually  
2 prosecutes this case. The Court noted that, absent timely service, plaintiff effectively  
3 obtains access to unrepresented individuals and parleys that access into open-ended and  
4 unlimited discovery, despite the very narrow discovery order entered by the Court. In this  
5 context, the 120-day service deadline was found to be the only thing limiting plaintiff's  
6 unsanctioned discovery expedition, and the Court made clear its intention to strictly  
7 enforce the service deadline absent extraordinary and unforeseeable circumstances.

8           The discovery stay was lifted on August 7, 2013, and plaintiff was given  
9 eighty days to complete discovery and affect service. Plaintiff has now filed a "Motion  
10 for an Expedited Status Conference" pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(a). Dkt. # 34. The  
11 Court rarely holds Rule 16(a) status conferences in civil cases, preferring to establish case  
12 management deadlines based on a written status report negotiated and submitted by the  
13 parties jointly. Nor does a Rule 16(a) status conference appear to be necessary in this  
14 case. The enumerated purposes of the rule include "expediting disposition of the action"  
15 and "establishing early and continuing control so that the case will not be protracted  
16 because of lack of management." The Court has already taken steps to accomplish those  
17 goals.

18           Plaintiff has not identified any particular issue that needs resolution by the  
19 Court. After stating that it is diligently pursuing discovery from the ISPs, has researched  
20 and drafted an amended complaint, and has had detailed discussions with a number of  
21 attorney's representing the Doe defendants, plaintiff simply requests an initial status  
22 conference "so that issues relating to the processing of this case may be discussed with  
23 the Court." Dkt. # 34 at 2. The Court's August 7, 2013, order is clear, however, and  
24 plaintiff appears to be cognizant of the need to accomplish service by the established  
25  
26

1 deadline. Defense counsel have not joined in the motion for a status conference,<sup>1</sup>  
2 suggesting that the issue plaintiff hopes to discuss with the Court is the service deadline  
3 itself. To the extent plaintiff intends to seek an extension of the deadline, it must file an  
4 appropriate motion setting forth the unforeseen and extraordinary circumstances that  
5 justify such relief.

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7 For all of the foregoing reasons, plaintiff's motion for an expedited status  
8 conference (Dkt. # 34) is DENIED.

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10 Dated this 6th day of September, 2013.

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12 Robert S. Lasnik  
13 United States District Judge  
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24 <sup>1</sup> Only eleven of the 194 Doe defendants have appeared in this matter, and only ten of  
25 them have received notice of plaintiff's request for a status conference. In these circumstances,  
26 the Court is even less inclined to schedule what might well become an ex parte interview with  
plaintiff's counsel.